clubs nowadays to invite male orators to address them, either because of the traditional habit of women to sit at the feet of men and be taught, or because of a determination of the new species to show the opposite sex that she still entertains a friendly feeling and does not claim any especial superiority.

t happened that to Philip Rappaport, whom for want of a better name we will call a political economist, was permitted the honor of addressing the Indianapolis Suffrage Club a few days ago. He began by saying that women had as much abstract right to the ballot as men, but he took no especial interest in the movement to obtain it, and did not consider it of much value even to women. He said it would never succeed under the present economic system and if they had political rights their condition would not be in the least altered. He ignored the fact that it already has succeeded in a number of States and that it would be just as logical to say the possession of the suffrage was of no value and did not improve the condition of men.

Mr. Rappaport continued: "No civil, social or political right ever has been conceded by men to women because the latter wanted that right, but because the concession seemed useful to the interests or intentions of the male part of the society, a belief by those in power hat they would gain their own ends with the aid of women.

The whole history of the enlarged privileges women refutes this statement. We cannot allow man in general to be thus stigmatized as a selfish, grasping brute without a protest. Very few of the concessions granted to women, looked at from a purely selfish point of view, have been a material gain for men. For incance, the taking away from the husband of his exclusive right and control of all of the property, even of any wages the wife might n and of the clothes she wore, did not increase man's power. The admission of women into practically all of the business ocmations has not been specifically useful to the material interests of men. The opening of all avenues of education has not contributed their seifish desires. Indeed, in looking the whole list of rights and privileges ted to woman during the past fifty years find they were directly the result of her own demand and of man's awakened sense justice and fair play, and not because he ected to profit by them, except in the beneficial effects which would result to society at large. The declaration that "women are not employed for their own sake but because they work cheaper," is true. Neither are men ck cheaper, is true. Neither are not for their own sake. Employe, are as selfish with both as their by allow, but there is nothing selfish ow, but there is nothing selfish in sentiment which gives women a

hen the speaker said, however, that "the leaf equality of women can only come aigh her economic independence," he got cart before the horse. It may be said men have the former and not the latter. are much nearer to it than are women statement is worth quoting entire: the next statement is worth quoting entire. They work cheaper because they have no families a support. But if you consider that if a woman were of employed a man would have to be employed for very place which is filled by her, that if no women here employed, the man would have to receive wages ufficient to support a family, that consequently man labor depreciates the price of labor generally, not that with this depreclation the difficulty of the placer to support a family constantly grows and ten generally to work out their economic inde-lence under our present form of social organiza-

is masculine logic. In the first place, n general never were so high as at the This is masculine logic! In the first place, ages in general never were so high as at the resent time. In the second place, men never one supporting their families in as much conjude some supporting their families in as much conjude some consumers to be filled now which did of exist when women entered the industrial eld, and these women themselves have become consumers of countless products which are employed in supplying. It is the flest of idle talk to suggest that the 4,000,000 mage-earning women of the country should into their places over to men. It is more han idle, it is ridiculous, to argue that this could result in each of these women getting larshand provided she wanted one. When we reable to observe that it is only the poor man the does not marry, we may believe it is because some woman has preempted his lob, but while we continue to see the large numbers it wealthy bachelors, spending more on themselves than it would cost to keep a family, for must look for some other reason. The nal conclusion that it is only through marriage women can "work out their economic dependence" will be regarded by most wives women can "work out their economic indence" will be regarded by most wives

loke.

nestly to be desired that the approachs will answer the statement persiste that "women work cheaper than men hey have no one but themselves to Personal observation leads to the sion that the vast majority have oth-pending upon them, but it needs an statement to defend this point. but it needs an statement to defend this point.
have no idea. Mr. Rappaport said, far the employment of women is reple for the fact that thousands of them lite of shame." You would suppose e chance to earn an honest living would seem from this fate, but, he said, "it tuse they do not earn enough by their to support themselves decently and in find no husbands because thousands may men do not earn enough to permit men do not earn enough to permit marry." It seems, however, that earn enough to contribute to these utside of marriage. But a little fur-he speaker deplored the "numerous he speaker deplored the "numerous be women enter into marriage because ider it an institution of support." he had devoted most of his address that women had no right to be earlier bread in the business occupations, i abdicate in favor of men so that might marry and support them. about time that woman ceased tlecock, tossed back and forward capitalists and the labor agita-

ittlecock, tossed back and forward the capitalists and the labor agitapoliticians and the preachers, the districtions and the preachers, the distriction and the anti-suffragists. She has light to choose her vocation and the asset and the property of the and shelter herself; that, failurest she shall become a dependent two or a charitable institution; or a lost a husband, she shall at once to find a second or a third. Suppose the property of would it not be a commenda him to follow the example of servant in courtesy?"

servant in courtesy?

more tyrannical for employers to
the wages of their women emthe starvation point than it is for
nen to try to take away from workthe chance to earn their daily bread,
ital economists, the demagogues,
Astitators—call them what you will
be way from solving the economic hen they have got only so far as to shut out honest competition

Prof Henry Van Dyke of Princeton University has been lecturing on "Poetry and Dally Life." and as usual, defined woman's sphere and maked. She is the great moral force of the ward, and her function is to inspire lofty ideals and tench men to be willing to fight for them." It would be more to the point to teach them to live up to these ideals. But it does seem singular that the "great moral force" should be so sedulously harred out from all participation in our Evernment when there is nothing it stands so much in need of as this very article.

But the Professor says, "when women claim a right to work they confound a necessity with an ideal. That woman should work may be an evil necessity of the time, but to descend into the arena of toil should not represent an ideal. On the contrart, women ought to work; they have no right not to work; it is not a "descent to go into the arena of toil. It is very will for them to manufacture ideals for men. Van Dyke of Princeton University

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

WOMEN'S CLUBS OF TO-DAY.

In the early days of Women's Clubs no man would have so lowered his dignity as to lecture before them, but their status has so much improved in public estimation that now it is not difficult in any community to persuade its prominent men to spend an hour or more of their valuable time in the attempt to bring great principles down to the level of these great principles down to the level of these will not be one of the masked where well not be one of the world's work and to humanity not do do the devil. It is no new t

her there.

It seems that the Cuban newspapers also feel it a duty to look after the preservation of "their" women. Just now they are greatly concerned about those five transport loads of men and women teachers who are coming from Havana in charge of the Superintendent of Schools for three months' instruction at Harvard University. One journal declares "it will be positively immoral to throw men and women into such close proximity for that length of time." Another depands to know "whether the mothers of these female teachers are to be brought along to act as chaperens?"

Wouldn't it be better to bring the mothers of the male teachers to see that their sons did not get into mischief? If a wild beast threatens the community we do not lock up the community and let the wild beast roam at large. By all means have these Cuban teachers come and let them learn above all else that it is the possession of freedom which gives strength; and that the moral status of Cambridge, where male and female teachers and students always have minsled without restraint, is infinitely above that of Havana, where women have been kept in comparative seclusion. been kept in comparative seclusion.

It is rather amusing to read the felicitations of the newspapers that the College Women's Suffrage Club has decided to admit men. As a matter of fact the first woman suffrage convention ever held, in 1848, included a number of men, and not a suffrage society has been organized from that day to this in which men have not been as welcome as women to membership. Not a large number have availed themselves of this fact partly from lack of interest, partly from fear of ridicule, but more especially because this has always been regarded as a "woman movement," which could be carried on more effectually by women themselves. So far as the general agitation of the question is concerned this is probably the case. Legislative committees, conventions of all kinds and the public generally would prefer to hear woman plead her own cause. This cause very greatly needs, however, the bold, outspoken indorsement of men of influence, and the financial assistance of all men. People doubtless would be surprised if the annual list of subscriptions should be published, to see that almost every dollar to carry on this work is contributed by women. It receives very little assistance from men, yet their cooperation is most earnestly desired and would be most corduilly accepted.

Apropos of this question a story is going the rounds that when the incoming President of the National Society of New England Women was installed, her husband received from the was installed, her husband received from the husband of the retiring President a large bunch of violets with a card inscribed. "Greetings and sympathy." A number of papers have made this incident the subject of editorial comment, expressing the sentiment of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle:

Presumably both of these men are proud of their brilliant and distinguished wives: yet the pathetic primant and distinguished wives, yet the pathetic meaning of the gift and message will not escape at tention. The moral of the episode is sufficiently obvious, and further comment would be not only superfluous, but painful.

ourse they are proud of their wives and they crow lustily at their own clubs over those men whose wives have not been thus honored It is an absurd little fiction that women are neglecting their husbands to attend their clubs. Ninety-nine hundredths of these meet in the daytime when the men are downtown occupied with business. The majority of women could attend several night meetings every week without being missed by their husbands. Even if the latter were as much neglected as some people would like to make out, they would only be having the experience of wives for the last thousand years, more or less. But women last thousand years, more or less. But wo have not the slightest desire to retaliate, they had possibly the husbands might be they had possibly the husband takes infinitely more pride nowadays in telling of what college his wife is a graduate and of what college his dent, than he does in prassing her culturary abilities or her skill with the needle.

It must be a little discouraging to the Inter-national Society of Peace and Arbitration that, almost on the very day when President McKin-ley ratified the results of The Hague Con-vention, the Senate Committee of Military Affairs voted an appropriation for Secretary Root's proposed College of War, and the House Committee reported favorably a bill to provide a system of military instruction in all the mile-

a system of military instruction in all the pub-lic schools of the country. Possibly they are acting on the principle Let us have peace at any price and this is the

one of the suirrage speakers tens in a piquant manner that whenever her husband comes in and says. "Haven't you got your work done yet?" she always replies. "I haven't quite finished our work," and that he usually responds, with a laugh, "Well, let me help you."

This is given as an example of modern matri-

mony.

He-Will you be mine?
She-Hardly that, but can't we arrange it so that each of us will be ours?
IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Against Skirts That Turn Men's Heads. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last August when the ladies of the country were looking around, kind o' promiscuous like, for something to abolish, they fell afoul of Mother Goose. As the most conscientious of anserologists. I felt it to be my duty to protest in the columns of THE SCN, which I did and could easily prove that it was effectual.

But if the ladies are still in the humor of ameliorating, let them move to abolish the prevailing style of skirt, worn "close-hauled," as a seafaring man would say.

A common sight, even at the Sunday promenade on Connecticut avenue, is that of gentlemen casting their most admiring glances in the Parthian manner: and so everywhere. What shall the harvest be? Why, a new style of man shall the harvest be? Why, a new style of man will be evolved; the coming man shall be indistinguishable from the going man, which will prove especially awkward to soldiers and bicycle riders. Men shall go about the streets as if Mr. Bellamy and Lot's wife had united to witch the world with people looking backward. Let the reformers turn to Mother those, who as I have said elsewhere, has a message for all times, and read the story of the man of lofty purpose and unchangeable determination.

"There was a man who was so spry His neighbors ne'er could find him; He ran fourteen miles in fifteen days. And never looked behind him.

And never looked behind him.

Let reformers call upon the unregenerate Parthians of the clubs and pavement promenades to emulate the conduct of that constant heart, just as my first teacher urged me to be, without delay, as much like George Washington as possible. Or else let them go to the foundation of the evil, as I have said, and ery out upon the spanker and the spanker boom, or the tight Princess skirt, as its technical term is.

Even so stern a moralist as ancient Cato, amid so much to tempt, among so many examples to lead, or mislead, would find himself "looking six ways for Sunday," and Sunday promenaders. O reform it altogether!

Posey S. Wilson.

Washington, D. C., May 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.

The Luncheon Scheme of Four Schoolma ams From the Springfield Republican.

Four young women teachers residing in Pittsfield and employed in one of the outlying school buildings have for the past winter been serving their own dinners by a novel plan at comparatively small expense, and saving car fare to and from their homes for lunch.

The teacher in the lower grade on the first floor closes her school at 11:15, and at once prepares vegetables for the dinner, using a parof the basement for a kitchen. These are cooked in utensils for the purpose, which are placed in the furnace that heats the building. The bill of fare usually consists of potatoes, either boiled in the kettle or baked in the hot askes, stewed tomatoes or other vegetables, boiled eggs, broiled beefsteak or cooked fish, with chocoles or coffee; canned fuilts and desserts, as of fare usually consists of potatoes, either boiled in the kettle or baked in the hot ashes, stewed tomatoes or other vegetables, boiled eggs, broiled beefsteak or cooked fish, with chocolate or coffee; canned fruits and desserts, as also bread, are purchased. At noon the other teachers take a share of the work in settling the table, one of those in the infant class room being utilized for that purpose. The dinner over the other two teachers clear away the table, wash the dishes, and these are returned to the receptacle provided for them. This allows a full half hour for a walk out of doors in pleasant weather, social intercourse or a discussion of school work, besides allowing the janitor to go home to his own dinner. At the end of the week the expense is figured undivided by four, and the bills are promptly paid. The average expense is about 38 cents a week for each teacher, or less than eight cents a day, besides affording a warm dinner for each and a good bill of fare.

The plan is working so satisfactorily that some of the other teachers in the larger buildings are talking of adopting it at the beginning

ings are talking of adopting it at the beginning of the next fall term.

POEMS WORTH READING.

When the Smelts Run Up the Dungarran. Ob, the wintry blasts are o'er, and there's moisture on

The sluggish hills have pushed their brows above the diffts again. Brook unto brook is uttering speech long scaled by fighting men in the country. The defeat was due to

And 'round the south end of the barn a kindle radiance glows The sap is climbing upward, and we see on ever

hand

That Nature's still in business at the same old cosm stand: And we're watching, and we're longing, while the te gorge slowly melts.

And we're leaning on our scoop nets, and we' "laying" for the smelts. The current loaf of Christmas has long since passed

The doughnuts and the mince pie, too, have also had their day. The pork barrel has an empty clank as we jab in the For the solitary hunk of fat, the last of all its line

The liver and the bacon's gone, the toothsome And there's almost nothing now but ham and eggs

But that which "springs eternal" brings us cheer nothing else For we'll soon be charging "bagnets" and going

the smelts. If you saw us in the summer time when gentler breezes

You might think we lacked in hustle, and be apt That we kind of slacked the traces, and were laggards

And the time of cold molasses was the record pace. But you ought to see our temper when old winter lift her yoke

And we moisten up our hardy hands to pull a "ge there" stroke. Oh, there's shouting on the kopjes and there's laugh ter on the veldts

When the ice jam is a moving and the river's full of smelts When the lustrous scoop net flashes, and the po-

vaults through the blue. And the surge of rushing waters breasts against the log canoe Then we just unslip our braces, and let out another

And a livelier kind of tris forms around the sou west whoop. bowers.

thy flowers: But that which makes the thrill of joy creep down beneath our belss is the few short days you bring us when we

DUNGARYAN RIVER, N. B., April 10.

cate the smelts

From the Atlanta Constitution. There's a little band of singers every evening comes and lingers eath the window of my cottage in the trees; And with dark they raise their volces. And with dark they raise their voices.

While the gathering night rejoices,
and the leaves join in the chorus with the breeze To enjoy the merry rout.
And the squirrels range themselves upon a log.
And the firefiles furnish light.

All the night I bear them singing All the night I hear them singing:
Through my head their tunes are ringing—
Strains of music straight from Mother Nature's heart;
Now the katydid and cricket.
From the deep of yonder thicket:
Then the croaking frog off yonder drones his part.
By and by the moon appears.
As the midnight hour nears,
And her smiles dispel the low ring mist and fog;
Then the mitrib is at its height.
And they glorify the night—
The katydid, the cricket and the frog.

Better and Better From the Nebraska State Journal The world grows better by degrees,... As roll the restless years along. The poet should the moments selfe. To fill the same with light and song.

The wrongs that honest men bewall.
That cause the worst of us to weep,
We should not sound on every gate
to lamentations herce and deep.

No. let us rather be content To do the best that we kn To do the best that we know how-We didn't build the firmament. Nor fashion man as he is now.

We can't relieve man from the curse hat fell on Father Adam here. Ve can't construct a sliken purse From a dead sow's unlaundered car.

A very fair abiding place

The Boy With the Spade

From the Chicago Tribune No weight of ages bows him down.
That barefoot boy with fingers brown.
There's nothing empty in his face.
No burdens of the human race
Are on his back, nor is he dead
To joy or sorrow, hope or dread.
For he can grieve, and he can hope.
Can shrink with all his soul from soap
No brother to the ox is he.
He's second coustn to the bee:
He loosens and lets down his jaw—
And brings it up—his gum to "chaw". He loosens and lets down his jaw—
And brings it up—his gum to "chaw".
There's naught but sweat upon his brow.
This sianted somewhat forward now.
His eyes are bright with eager light,
He's working with an appetite.
Ab, no! That boy is not afraid.
To wield with all his strength his spade!
Nor has he any spite at fate—
He's dieging anglesymm for ball.

He's digging angleworms for balt.

"The consumption of ple is on the increase."-Fr THE SUN'S Report of the New York Pie Market.

Oh Pie. Oh unassuming, shy And simple solace to our woes, This shows That you have come to stay. And. say! Don't ever, ever, ever go away What odds if some Assert that you're a Breeder of dyspepsia, and One half the ills of all the land. They lie. For you're a peach-Sometimes; and speech Falls flat in telling what

You are as mince, served piping hot, or And would Thanksgiving be Thanksgiving half, if we Had not you there, So fat and filling, and so fair! If there were nothing else but you.

There would be thanks enough in that for two!

And think of you in apple form. And lemon, too, White capped with fluff: And cocoanut, and sweet cream puff And huckleberry, deeply, beautifully blue, The time-tried color of the true;
And pumpkin, or sweet potato, with a sauce Of spice and sherry that is boss: And custard, dream of poet's pen. Materialized from cow and hen,

Why. of all the great bonanza finds Of cultnary searching, you Are first and foremost. Who Will dare deny

And myriad other kinds.

The potency and permanence The plenitude and pleasantness, The popularity of pie? Oh mystery and magic, we Delight to stick our face in thee And take it out again to see The horseshoe of our teeth Set like a semi-cycle Into your midst; and then To do it several dozen times again! Meanwhile to feel The erstasy no spirit can reveal Save thine: to steal

The rapture and the rhapsody Enfolded by thy pale periphery. Oh pie. You're I'l. A large, luxuriant, luscious bit.

Here's your good health. And be the powers You're bound to be The proud precursor Of a National ple-eat-y.

Our figures do not come down to April 22. Up to

and including March 10, the losses were: Killed, 1,941;

died of wounds, 405; a total of 2,346. These figures

A friend of mine came to this country at the age of 17 years, went to the Territory of Washington, and was a resident of Tacoma at the time the Territory was made a State. He became a member of the National Guard when it was first organized, but has never taken out naturalization papers or declared his intentions of becoming a citizen, but claims that he is a citizen, has a legal right to vote, by the fact that he was a resident of the Territory when it became a State. Is he correct in his claim?

F. M. F.

He is not. The Constitution of Washington State

did not give citizenship to mere allen residents, nor

To decide an argument, will you kindly give your opinion, or any reference by which such knowledge can be obtained, as to whether the President of the United States has the power to declare war, in any case, emergency or otherwise. The Constitution of the United States says the Congress has power to declare war, but the information desired is as to whether or not the President has such power under any circumstances. The argument revolves around the words "power to declare war."

Power.

He has not but war comes sometimes without declare war.

He has not: but war comes sometimes without de

aration, and if the United States should get into a

war, it would be the duty of the President, as Com-

and use the Army and Navy offensively and defensive

by Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, Judge Advocate, U. S. A.

The Rubicon is a little river flowing from the Apen-

minum, now Rimini, and twenty miles south of Ra-

venna. A papal buil of 1756 declared that the Rubi

con was the Luso but geographers identify the stream

with the Flumicino further north than the Luso.

1. This is due to the persistence of impressions of

impression of what is back of the spokes. 2. Because

What is the English pronunciation of the islan
of St. Helena: 2. Was the late Superintendent of
Police Byrnes ever a captain in charge of a precinct.

in 1870, and had charge of the old Twenty-third

made Inspector in April, 1880. He became Superin

tendent in 1892, and retired on May 27, 1895

I wenty first and Fifteenth precincts, the Broadway

What per cent, of the Continental Army in the Revo-

Joseph Galloway and other persons of Revolution

ary prominence have estimated the percentage as very

The Jewish population of this city is about 300,00

n the State there are perhaps 25,000 Jews in addition.

Can you tell me when and why the Irish were for bidden to wear the shamrock? SARAH LEARNED. The Irish are not forbidden to wear the shamrock.

rish soldiers in the British Army have been forbidden

to wear it because it was not a part of the uniform

is there a woman acting as Street Commissioner in Chicago? If not in Chicago, in what town is it that a woman filled her husband's place as Street Commissioner after he died? 2. What party gave women the suffrage in Colorado? 3. When and where did Freemasoury originate? SUNNER.

i. There was a woman District Commissioner of

Street Cleaning in Chicago. 2. It was given by a

Constitutional amendment, adopted by a majority of

about 5,000. S. Speculative or modern Freemasonry

is said to date from about the beginning of the eigh-

Was the Society of Jesus as black as it is painted by Eugene Sue in "The Wandering Jew"?
 What is the average height of the American man? also of the American woman?
 M. P.

1. Of course not. Sue was using and abusing the

f 300,000 white male Americans, as taken by exam-

ning surgeons during the war, was 5 feet 7 2 3 inches.

that The average American woman is about 5 feet

Several friends write that the song, "We Drank

From the Same Canteen," is by "Miles O'Reilly," the

C. F .- The first graduate of the Harvard Medical

G. O. Pue-Louisiana was readmitted to the Union

South African-Krueger is pronounced almost

E. Birmingham-Henry Drummond, who died in

1897, was a minister of the Free Church of Scotland.

a Presbyterian, that is. A life of him is soon to be

M. Hopkins-In Roman numerals 16 210 would be

XVICCX: that is, 1,000 times 10, plus 1,000 times 6.

John Boyd-There are no national holidays in this

ountry: a few holidays are observed very generally

J. H. R .- Washington was born on Feb. 11, 1732.

In 1752 the Gregorian calendar was adopted in Eng-

land and its colonies. Feb. 11, 1782, old style, was

H. Van W .- The Bowery, originally the Bowery

lane, then the Bowery road, was called so because it

of Manhattan Island: it was called the Bowery in 1807.

George S. - Why not write to some person whose

business it is to know about the requirements for be-

the Board of Regents ought to know something about

R. Skally To take up a homestead you will have

to go in person to the land office nearest to the place

where you wish to live. Before doing so, however,

write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Washington, for information as to where you can

Clereland-Absolute divorce may be obtained in

this State for adultery only, after one year's residence

in Ohio for wilful absence for three years, extreme

cruelty, fraudulent contract, gross neglect of duly.

habitual drunkenness for three years, imprisonment,

divorce procured by either party in another State.

E. Harper-1. In this country clerk is almost clurk; attorney is at-tur-ney; decorative is de-co-ra-

tive. 2. Menus: pronunctation almost men youse.

3. Quinine is a French word derived from the ancient

Peruvian quina or kina, bark. 4. Pereunt et impu-

tantur means "They perish and are charged against

old he was born in Staffordshire, England, on Aug.

18, 1841. He has been writing since 1860, and has

written about forty novels, books of poems and plays.

His best known productions are: "God and the Man.

Feb. 22 in the new style, so the latter date is used.

throughout the States, but no holiday is kept by rea-

on of any act of Congress.

find a homestead.

Kree ger: Cronje is Kron-ye; Joubert is Jow burt or

Shoo-bair: kopje is kopple, and Uitlander is Ate-

late Charles Graham Halpine.

were graduated in 1788.

published.

teenth century, and to have originated in England.

reflect them better.

nines into the Adriatic, about ten miles north of Ar

See "Elements of International Law," page 280,

did the Enabling Act of Congress.

are from Julian Ralph's book "Towards Pretoria."

OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Please give the number of men engaged on each side at the battle of Majuba Hill. An Englishman I know says there were 125,200 Boers against 600 English. He bases this statement on an answer which he says he saw in THE SUN. REGULAR.

Several years ago a telegraph cable was laid in the bed of the Amazon River to connect the various towns along that stream with Para. It was soon found that the rapid current of the river and the vast quantities of Sir George Colley had between 600 and 700 men on driftwood, &c., brought down by the stream, broke the top of Majuba Hill; the Boers numbered about 150 and interfered with the workings of the cable to such men, under Gen. Smits. There were not 125,200 an extent that it has been in use only about one month in twelve during its existence. A company the fact that the British camped in a natural bowl at has been formed, aided by the Para Government, to the top of the hill, and set no sentries; the Boers clam-bered up the hill by night and attacked in the early construct a land line of telegraph wires along the river, and, so far, 180 miles have been built. The limeulty of building a telegraph line through the morning, taking the British completely by surprise Amazon forests is enormous, and it will probably How many British soldiers had been killed on the field of battle or died from wounds received there if the present war up to April 22' NEW YORK WHIST CLUB. cause this to be the most expensive telegraph line in

A company has been formed in Brussels with capital of \$800,000 to construct a modern high speed The distance is twenty-eight miles, and it is pro posed to make the running time of trains thirty five minutes between the two cities. The new line will connect with the trolley systems in both cities.

The flashing electric sign-the kind that winks-is decidedly unpopular in London. The County Council has just made a regulation providing a fine of \$5 for the exhibition of such signs in the streets

Aluminum is the electrician's metal. It was dis povered, or rather first isolated from the minerals of which it is a component, seventy-two years ago by Wohler, in Germany. As lately as ten years ago it was so rare that it was justly classed as a precious netal Then the electrical processes for its manufacture came into use, and to-day it is cheaper than any of the other metals except only iron, lead and zinc. The method of its production is as simple as it is ineresting. Two minerals, cryolite and bauxite, are used in the process, both of them compounds of aluminum. The former is found only in Greenland. Curlously enough it is green, a roughly crystalline mander in Chief, to meet the demands of the occasion substance, which melts easily at a low red heat. It is, chemically speaking, alumi-num fluoride. Bauxite, which is named after town of Baux in France, near which large beds of it have been found, is a white or yellow-Where is the Rubicon made famous by Casar, and ish clavey substance, consisting almost wholly of alumina, or aluminum oxide. In the modern process the cryolite is first melted in cast iron tanks about the size and shape of an ordinary bathtub, gas fires being used to supply the heat. Into the molten mass is stirred the bauxite, which has previously been cleaned and pulverized. At each end of each tank is an electrode consisting of a heavy carbon plate, and 1. Why is it with a rapidly revolving pulley or electric fan that the disc is transparent, instead of the spokes or flanges apparently filling the interstices, rendering the disc opaque. 2. As it is generally conceded by astronomers that the moon is devoid of atmosphere and water, why does it reflect the rays of the sun. E. H. S. between these a very powerful current of electricity is passed. The current is sufficient to keep the contents of the tank heated to the melting point, and in a few minutes the metalic aluminum begins to collect at one of the carbon plates. The temperature of the bath being high enough to keep the metal melted, it the retina of the eye. The eye is not fast enough to collects in drops and flows to the bottom of the tank from which it is drawn from time to time by removing distinguish the moving spokes, but does retain the a plug from a conveniently situated hole. The metal is rapidly taking the place of brass and copper in t is made that way; if it had an atmosphere it would many industries, notably as a conductor of electricity. For long distance power transmission lines it has many advantages. While it is more costly, pound for pound, than copper, yet it is so much lighter and comparatively so good a conductor of electricity that 1. Saint Hel ee na. 2 Yes; he was made captain a line built of it, for the same effective current carrying power, weighs only balf as much and costs Squad and the Fifteenth Precinct again. He was A French electrician, M. C. Tissot, has made an in

teresting innovation in the receiving apparatus used n wireless telegraphy. As nearly every one knows, the sensitive element of the receiving end of a wireless telegraph system is a small glass tube full of metallio llings and having terminal wires so that it can be put into a circuit with a battery and a telegraph relay. When electric waves impinge upon this apparatus, which is called a coherer, the grains of metallic powder in the tube seem to join hands and form conducting chains so that current passes from the battery and affects the relay. To break these chains and prepare the coherer for another signal it has been usual to employ some variety of mechanical tapper to strike the tube gently and oosen its contained powder causing it to "de-cohere." M. Tissot has found out that if the metallic powder in the tube be of iron or steel, placing the whole apparatus in the field of a comparatively weak magnet causes the nlings automatically to de cohere, thus removing the necessity for the tapper with its delicate and untrustworthy adjustments. It has long been desired to construct a hawser of cable for towing vessels that should be able to act

also as an electrical conductor between the two boats. changed. As such a cable must possess very great strength and elasticity to withstand the heavy strains to which it is subjected, and at the same time be highly flexible, the problem presented in the design of a suitable electrical circuit for incorporation will t has been most difficult. It is said to have bee Their method is extremely simple. Two cables or conductors are formed of fine copper wire wound in Probably the general average is rather shorter than spiral form around cores of hemp. The cores are about one-eighth inch in diameter, and the wire spirals surround them much in the same way that the wire is the methods employed by the officials in en-Heterring to a recent inquiry regarding the origin of the saying, "Far away hills are always green," I would say it is the moral of "Fsop's fable of a discontented squirrel, who saw from his nest in the top of a giant oak what he thought to be a far more desirable hill in the distance, but found, upon reaching it, that it was barren of accorns and much roughet than the one he had left. This experience was repeated several times with as many hills, until at last he found himself back in his ancestral tree on his native hill. Here he settled down and concluded there was "no place like home." The moral was: "Far away hills are always green."

D. H. B. wound on a guitar string. These conductors are | forcing the prohibitory liquor law in the two sewed with hempand insulated with a yielding rubber cities and in Androscoggin county. In its tape, the two together with other strands of hempor report the committee says, in part: wire forming the middle "lay" of the hawser. If the towing cable thus formed stretches a little under and his deputies are tender-hearted, and have heavy strains the spiralled wires simply open out without breaking. It is stated that after a test consisting of one hundred stretchings of such a cable under a pull of 4,800 pounds, the electrical qualities of its wire

The paper for which R. E. T. asks is perhaps Storms and Signs, a monthly published by U. C. Coles at Kingston, Pa. STAR. There are 1,200,000 miles of copper wire used in delephone service in the United States, and 4 000 000 calls are received daily in the telephone exchanges of the country. The wire would girdle the earth at the equator forty eight times, or reach from the earth to the moon five times.

In some experiments recently made at Göttingen School was John Fleet or George Holmes Hall, who Herr H. T., Simon discovered that electric sparks between terminals follow independent zigzag paths when the interval between them is more than about on June 25, 1858, and cast seven electoral votes at the one four hundredth of a second. When the sparks follow each other at more rapid intervals they pass over Presidential election of that year for Seymour and

The new electric power plant at the Armour pack ing houses in Chicago replaces 93 steam boilers, 16 engines and 17 refrigerating machines. It develops 4,000 horse power, and feeds 10,000 incandescent lamps, 300 are lamps and 120 power motors, scattered over an area of more than 60 acres.

A patent was issued last week for a "motor-driven be a fearfully destructive engine of devastation. It is nothing more than a battleship on wheels, or an olus 200, plus 10. It can be expressed also CCIOO armored automobile full of guns and other terrifying weapons, and also adapted to be so charged with board it will instantly be electrocuted.

cess in Germany for the bleaching of wood pulp for the manufacture of paper. The apparatus used is very simple, consisting of a wooden box containing electrodes of sheet platinum. A strong brine made of sea salt is used in this, and upon the passage of he current through it the powerful bleaching agent. chlorine gas, is given. It is said that a current repre senting 24 horse power will bleach 1,650 pounds of ran through the bouweries or farms on the east side

A British investigator has been studying the motions of a telephone receiver diaphragm. These have that many students of the subject have been led to the muni-think that the diaphragm does not move at all as a fact that whole. The recent experiments show that the move-ment for barely audible sound is one and one-half millionsha of an inch: for "comfortable" sounds the movement is about two millionshs, while a movement of forty millionths results in uncomfortably loud sounds. When the diaphragm surges back and forth as much as one five-thousandth inch the telephone

A new development in electro-metallurgy comes from Switzerland. While that country has taken an advanced position in engineering and manufacture especially in electrical work, it has been seriously hampered by the fact that no coal is found in its ter ritory, and that on this account all the fron employed in its workshops—more than ten million dollars' worth annually-has had to be imported, mainly from Germany. At the same time much iron ore of good quality exists in the country. A new scheme for smelting these ores by means of the electric furnace has recently been devised, and a concession has been us" horas non numero nisi serenas means "I do not obtained for the working of a bed of hematite ores in the Bernese Oberland near Meiningen. An aerial ropeway will transport the ore to the village of Innert Kirchen, below the mountain ledges on which it is found. The water power of the river concession allowing the development of \$2,000 horse power. It is to be hoped that the electric process will be entirely successful as it promises to be, for a novel, which he dramatized: "Lady Clare," altered from the "Maitre des Forges." "Sophia," "Joseph's

Sweertheart," &c. He stands among the first of the
second rate English authors. He is pessimistic in his

NOTES OF ELECTRICAL PROGRESS, THE POKER GAME AT SANDY BEND. A YEAR'S DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT. Judge Hoke Acts to Maintain the Principles of an American Institution

Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis "This court bein' opened," said Judge Hoke of Sandy Bend as he looked around on the spectators, "it wont take us long to reward the innocent and punish the guilty and get back to the Red Dog saloon. I'm lookin' right at Pete McGuire, but law demands that I ask him if he's present in this court room. "I'm here," replied Pete as he rose

And hev you got a lawyer?"

"And has the constable got the defendant on hand?"

"He has, " said the officer "And has he got a lawyer?" "He has."

"Then thar's nothin' to delay the performhear any gab from the lawyers, and thar wont be any need of ringin' in any witnesses. This court knows Pete McGuire, and this Court knows Jim Taylor. Tuesday night, while Pete was loafin' around the White Wolf saloon and wishin' he could take a hand in a gaine of poker, along comes Jim. They had a two-handed game goin' within five minits. This Court has played poker with both of 'em and knows their ways. Pete McGuire puts on a smile which can't be beat for blandness, and the poorer his hand the blander his smile. On the contrary, Jim Taylor no sooner begins a game than his face goes into mournin' and as the game purceeds a stranger would think he had lost all his relashuns and had been out to funerals every day for a week.

"This game at the White Wolf didn't amount to much for an hour of so. Both critters were hear any gab from the lawyers, and thar wont

to much for an hour or so. Both critters were layin' down threes and full houses to lead each layin' down threes and full houses to lead each other on and make a big scoop. Bineby Pete Metiuire thought it was time to spring his b'ar trap. He didn't have nothin' in his hand but a pair of queens, but he had sized Jim Taylor up for a man who could be bluffed. That bland smile growed soft and sweet and spread all over his face as he added \$5 to the pot. Jim saw him and went \$10 better. Thar wasn't no pertickler cause for hurry. They ordered the drinks and told stories as they saw and raised each other. Pete's smile kept smilin', and Jim's sorrerful countenances worked in more deaths and more funerals. Bimeby thar was \$100 on the table, then it became \$200; then smilin' Pete laid down his two guns, his watch and his last \$10, makin' \$50 in all, and thought to raise Jim out of the game. His smile was like mountain dew, and his words was soft and gentle, but he was mistaken in his man. Jim Taylor is a man with a sorrerful countenance, but he can't be riz out of no game of poker. He's thar but he was mistaken in his man. Jim Taylor is a man with a sorrerful countenance, but he can't be riz out of no game of poker. He's thar till the hands are laid down. This 'ere court

can't be riz out of no game of poser. He's that till the hands are laid down. This 'ere court knows it bekase it cost him \$200 to learn it.

"When Pete made his last bluff, the tears come to Jim's eyes and his chin quivered. He 'peared to be ready to break down and sob, and Pete began to feel sorry for him. It might hev been ten minits before Jim hauled out \$50 and called Pete's hand. Then Pete's heart thumped his ribs. He had bin holdin' up a a pair of queens ag'in four jacks! He didn't say a word as he got up and left the White Wolf, and some folks thought he was goin' away to shoot hisself. That wasn't his plan however. He comes right over to the Red Dog saloon, of which this sourt is sole proprietor, and hauls me aside to say that he'd been robbed and wanted jestice. It was my dooty to issue a warrant for the arrest of Jim Taylor, and I did so, and it was only later on that I got the full perticklers.

"Mebbe that's a critter in this room who full perticklers.
"Mebbe thar's a critter in this room who

"Mebbe thar's a critter in this room who will deny that Pete McGuire is a squealer, but, if so, I'll send him to State prison for five years. It was a sure 'nough squeal. He hadn't no more case than that wall-eyed heathen over there by the door, and that warrant never ought to hev bin issued. This ar'a case in which thar is a heap more than appears on the surface. It's a blow at the bulwarks of American liberty. It's an attempt at revolushum. If not blived in the bulwarks here and now the thar is a heap more than appears on the surface. It's a blow at the bulwarks of American liberty. It's an attempt at revolusiun. If not nipped in the bud right here and now, the national game of poker will soon follow the national game of poker will soon follow the national game of croquet into obscurity. No gentleman will be safe and even Digger Injuns will be canterin' about and appealin' for jestice. This court proposes to nip it. Peter McGuire, it's no use askin' you if you've augmenting to say. You can't hev. It's one of them cases whar a man hides in the grass and don't want to be seen or heard of for a week. You have cast a blot on the fair name of Sandy Bend, and the jestice you hollered for shall be ladled out. The sentence of this court is that you fork over \$25 as fine and costs, and then you will proceed to walk out of this town and never return."

"Your honor,"— began Pete, but the justice interrupted him.

"Shet up! If it was stealin' a hoss, jumpin' a mine or shooun' a Chinyman thar unight be some excuse, but in this case, no. I'll give you thirty minutes to raise the money and disappear. As to Jim Taylor, he's a free man, and he goes out of this court without any scars on his character. As his sorrerful way of

disappear. As to Jim Taylor, he's a free man, and he goes ont of this court without any scars on his character. As his sorrerful way of playin' poker and holdin' fours has bin given away, however, and as he is no hand at hard work, it might be well for him to go over to Red Hill for a few weeks and do business with strangers. That's all to-day, and anybody who's got any fault to find with the way jestice has flopped her wings and hovered over this court house can tackle me as we git outside."

Prohibition ? in Maine. From the Boston Herald.

AUBURN, Me., May 2. - Last November, at a meeting of citizens of this city and Lewiston, a committee was appointed to investigate · · · · "We have found that the Sheriff

and his deputies are tender-hearted, and have no desire to persecute any one, that they do not want to make any liquor seller feel that he has been singled out for the law's assaults, as the seller of the sail are number of them shall be presented for trail at each term of court, as that a large number of them shall be presented for trail at each term of court, as the seller of trail at each term of court, as the seller of trail at each term of court, as the seller of trail at each term of court, as the seller of trail at each term of court, as the seller of trail at each term of court, as the seller of trail at each term of court, as the seller of trail at each term of court, as the seller of trail at each term of court, as the seller of the selle no desire to persecute any one; that they do not want to make any liquor seller feel that

liquor dealers would be detrimental to business.
"Can we blame the officers for regarding such advice as an indication of a prevailing sentiment sufficiently strong to warrant them

A Great Butterfly Collection. From the London Globe.

Entomologists went to Covent Garden from all parts of the country on Tuesday and yesterday, when the celebrated collection of butterflies and moths made by the late Samuel
Stevens, F. L. S., F. E. S., was sold by his
nephew, the well-known auctioneer. Mr.
Stevens had continued his work of collecting,
breeding and buying for sixty years, and many
specimens were already historic, having come
from other noted collections. The prices established a record. The "large copper" butterfly,
long since become extinct, always attracts
bidders, but £8, given for an exceptionally flumale, creates a record, and even for one of the
females £8.5s was bid. A specimen of the
common "painted lady" also fetched £8, while
another of the same species cost its buyer
£8.10s. A handsome "red admiral," which is
perhaps nearly as often seen as the "small
tortoiseshell," was sold for £5.10s., while a
"peacock" with twenty "eyes" on its wings
went for £5. day, when the celebrated collection of butter-

Good Work by University of California Explorers-They Find an Unknown Town and a Great Many Papert - Manuscripts Stuffed in Crocodiies - In Danger at Karnak.

From the London Times. The Egypt Exploration Fund has achieved remarkable success at Abydos, where the work has been conducted by Prof. Flinders Petrie and Mr. Mace. For the previous four years Abydos had been given over to M. Amélineau, who had had the luck, denied to his great predecessor Mariette, to light upon the tombs of the kings of the first three dynasties. M. Amélineau's control over his workmen was so imperfect that many of his finest objects were storen and passed through dealers' hands without any record of the details of their position, into various European collections.

In view of the great importance of the site. nce. This is a case whar I don't want to Prof. Petrie determined to go over the ground again more thoroughly and scientifically and search the rubbish heaps of M. Amelineau's work. The result has brilliantly justified him. He has discovered a royal tomb-that of Merneil, a previously unknown king. More than sixty inscribed pieces of pottery have enabled him, as he believes, to identify three of the royal names of the Abydos tombs with those previously known from the lists. For the Egyptian Research Account works

has been carried on by Mr. Garstang among some tombs near Abydos. He has come upor several undisturbed burials both of the twelfth and eighteenth dynasty, and some which it is and eighteenth dynasty, and some which it is hoped may belong to that obscure "intermediate" period between the two, the length of which the Berlin Egyptologists, on the strength of an astronomical date in a twelfth dynasty papy rus, propose to reduce to about 300 years.

The liberality of the University of California has supported two undertakings in Egypt during the past season. At Kuft, Mr. Reisner's thorough but unsuccessful attempt to find the long-sought cemetery of Coptos seems to prove that this cemetery lay just outner's thorough but unsuccessful attempt to find the long-sought cemetery of Coptos seems to prove that this cemetery lay just outside the city and that the gradual rise of the valley of the Nile during the last 2,000 years has buried it beneath the cultivation. At Umm el Barakat, on the southern edge of the Fayum, Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, who have transferred their allegiance to the above-mentioned American institution, have just completed the fourth season of their work of searching for papyrl in Egypt. Here they have discovered the ruins of a large town, whose ancient name appears to have been Tebtunis, and whose very existence was nitherto unknown either to archæologists or to native diggers. To judge from the remains, the life of this city extended from Ptolemaic down to Arabic times. Their excavations in the town yielded them many papyrl, especially from the houses of the priests in the temple inclosure. These date from the first to the third century A. D. An early Coptio church with curious frescoes and inscriptions on the walls was also brought to light. In the tombs adjacent to the town the discovery of a very large cemetery, the earliest monuments dating from the twelfth dynasty, is of especial importance for determining the position and height of Lake Mæris. It proves that the estimate of Capt. Lyons which places the level of Lake Mæris at twenty-three metres above the sea is the highest which can be entertained, these remains being the first to be discovered on the second of the three plateaus into which the Fayum is divided.

In the Ptolemaic cemetery the excavators found about sixty munimies in good preservation, besides others damaged by damp,

In the Ptolemaic cemetery the excavators found about sixty muminles in good preservation, besides others damaged by damp, These had papernus carbonage like those found by Prof. Petrie at Gurub. Much more remarkby Prof. Petrie at Gurub. Much more remarkable than this was the extraordinary discovery among several thousand specimens of mummified crocodile, the local detty of the Fayum, of some of the crocodiles wrapped up in papyrus sheets and stuffed in the head and stomach with papyrus rolls. Among these are many large and fine rolls, but, though some have not yet been examined, it is feared that they do not contain important literary remains. All are of a late Ptolemaic date. The Greek papyrise being taken to England for publication; the denotic relis remain at the museum of Ghizeh.

last year. Two of these commetted that the pylon and dangerously unsettled that the pylon and dangerously unsettled that mass of masonry, the whole of which now threatens to topple over inwards at ! knock down like nine-pins the famous rows of coldown like sine-pins the lathous rows of col-niums of the hypostyle hall. Every precaution that can be devised to avert this catastrophe is being taken by M. Maspero and his staff. The critical period will be during the Nile flood this year, whose subsidence may cause a dan-gerous moyement of the soil. After that, an the affected angle of the pylon and rebuild it tier by tier; but unless and until this can be done the European public must be prepared to hear of an unnaralleled disaster which no human science or effort may be able to avert.

FROGS AND THEIR LEGS. Forty Species Are Known and Louisiana's

Four-Pounders Are the Biggest. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Forty species of frogs are known to the world, according to the frog man of the Smithsonian Institution, who has given the matter laborious attention. As this is the frog season it is interesting to know that

instance, some concerns make only summer clothing, and some make only bleycle clothing, and that has been a very considerable business by itself. And then there are some that make a specialty of children's clothing; and there are concerns, some of them good, big louises, too, that make nothing but men's trousers. But though these concerns make and sell only one garment, they make that one in great variety; of different weights for different seasons, and in cloths of a great variety of patterns, and the trousers are in various sizes and proportions. So that a trousers manufacturing concern turns out in the course of the year trousers in simply hundreds of varieties. Commonly a man on the road selling trousers would carry two trunks of samples. I have known men to have four or five trunks of trousers are sometimes sold as a side line by men who carry more or less of a variety of things which they sell through some comparatively limited territory which they work up and cover carefully all the time; for instance, a man may limit himself to a single State, or perhaps cover two States; and a man might that the road with them as they would with any-ered a line of some manufacturer's trousers; and then trousers are all sold by men who take the road with them as they would with any-string else. I sell trousers myself, and trousers men's trousers, and I follow that just as you do your business, right along, year after year.